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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. There is a way by which Congress

can get around the decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax law. It can impose a direct tax on the States proportioned to population, and each State can levy an income tax of its own. Of all the individual arguments on the

constitutionality of the income tax law that of Justice Field is the most logical and gets nearest to the heart of the matter. His argument for uniformity of taxation and against the discriminating features of the law is unanswerable and goes to the constitutionality of the entire law. It might be added that his style is that of a master of pure English as well as a great lawyer.

The Council should not allow itself to be fooled into allowing the natural gas companies to introduce meter measurement. All the reasons given why the proposed change should be made are insincere on their face and transparently thin. The fact that the city and the ple have for once made a good contract with a corporation is a reason why they should not surrender it. If the gas is giving out let the public have the benefit of low prices while it lasts.

The complications growing out of the decision of the Supreme Court relative to the income tax, which are set forth in Washington dispatches, are likely to deprive the government of a large part of the \$30,000,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury expected to derive from that law. Those who are not exempted by the decision will, in all probability, delay payment until all the questions of doubt are solved by the proper tribunal. This will involve a long delay, so that it may be doubted if any considerable amount of money will come to the treasury from the income tax.

"I think," said a well-known citizen yesterday, "when the tens of thousands of people who have been reading Coin's book come to realize that the meetings which he claims to have held, in which he confounded such men as Medill, Gage and others with his questions and his answers, that he has actually put words into the mouths of men who have not spoken and has declared that the people attending his meetings expressed the greatest amazement and gratification in regard to his statements-when it comes to be known that these meetings were never held and that the things he relates as facts never took place they will lose faith in the book because of the imposition upon them by its author." There is a great deal in this. The author has deceived the people in representing that he has held meetings, and, once deceived, many will in good time regard all that he says with distrust.

W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," writes to a Chicago paper denying that a certain extract printed on the first page of his book is a forgery, as charged by the Journal. As it appears in the book it is credited to "Report United States Monetary Commission of 1878." Not a word of it appears in that report. Now comes Harvey and says it should have been oredited to the report of the commission of 1876. This report, he says, contained "the exact language quoted." This is not true. The report contains most of the lunguage quoted, but not all of it. The pretended quotation, after describing the effects of the reduction in the volume of metallic currency during the dark ages, says: "The discovery of the new world by Columbus restored the volume of precious metals, brought with it rising prices." This is not in the report. The pretended quotation also jumps over eleven lines of the report which go to show that other causes than the reduction of metallic currency may have contributed to the stagnation of the dark ages, and that the introduction of bills of exchange and paper currency certainly contributed to the revival. These eleven lines of the report are omitted because they did not suit tence of his own is substituted. There is no typographical error in this. It is garbling and forgery with intent to decieve.

The New York World says the fact that there are but 2,000,000 less cattle and 6,000,000 less sheep than a year ago cannot account for the present rise in the price of meat. While it is not probable that these figures represent the real falling off in numbers which has been going on the past two years, that falling off is sufficient to make the difference between a crowded and a scant supply. If only a hundred more cattle are presented each day at a great market than the buyers care to purchase or have orders for, the fact of that surplus one hundred will have a powerful influence in holding down or reducing prices. On the other hand, a hundred less cattle in the yards than there are orders for will start up prices if that deficiency continues from day to day. The higher price is due to

scarcity of cattle in the stockyards, and it is the same in effect if two million or ten million represents the falling off which occasions the scant supply. As for sheep, free wool has made sheep growing unprofitable, and the deficit will not be made up, as the World suggests, by farmers in the Western and Southern States adding to their flocks, because it will not pay to raise sheep for meat unless a high price shall be secured. If there was the number of sheep in the country that there was two years ago mutton could be sold so low as to afford people of limited means a wholesome meat at prices they could pay, but the falling off in the supply of sheep has not only increased the price of mutton but has tended to cause higher prices for beef.

TRUE VERSUS FALSE BIMETALLISM. The Chicago Inter Ocean, which is aiding to boom and circulate "Coin's Financial School," and which has its

advertisement on a fly leaf of that mischievous publication, replies to a criticism of the Journal on the book by saying: "The Journal can be set down as practically a single-standard, gold-bug organ," adding: "Its editor has no sympathy with the broad and positive bimetallic views of ex-President Harri-

This, coming from a paper that has never been thoroughly sound on the money question and that favors free silver coinage at the present ratio by the United States alone, even without any international agreement, is the quintessence of gall. The Inter Ocean is one of the few Republican newspapers which has not been in full sympathy with the recent position of the party on the currency question. It has been pandering to the Populist movement ever since the movement began, and, while not openly repudiating the position of the Republican party on the silver question, it has stealthily antagonized it and done more than any other newspaper in the country to disseminate unsound views. The fact that it is now engaged in beoming the circulation of the publication above named should damn it in the eyes of all honest money Republicans and true bimetal-

The charge that the Journal is "a

single-standard, gold-bug organ" is false. The Journal stands on the Minneapolis platform, which declared in favor of "the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the metals," and commended the steps t had been taken by the Harriso administration "to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world." That is true bimetallism. The Inter Ocean favors free silver coinage by the United States alone at the existing ratio. That would lead directly and speedily to silver monometallism and would place the country on a single silver basis beside Mexico. The Journal is aware that most of the advocates of free silver coinage deny this, and perhaps some of them honestly disbelieve it, but it is nevertheless true. Nothing can be more certain than that any considerable increase of our silver coinage at the present ratio would drive gold out of circulation and place the United States on an exclusively silver basis. The advocates of free silver coinage by the United States at 16 to 1 are, therefore, sliver monometallists. It is amazing audacity in a paper which advocates this policy to charge the Journal with being "a single-standard, gold-bug organ" because it favors bimetallism on the conditions named in the Minneapolis platform, and the only conditions on which it can be maintained or should

be attempted. The Inter Ocean tries to sustain its false charge against the Journal of favoring gold monometallism by saying that "its editor has no sympathy with the broad and positive bimetallic views of ex-President Harrison." The Journal believes that ex-President Harrison would never indorse the doctrines of the book which the Inter Ocean is engaged in circulating, and can find nothing in any of his official or public utterances to indicate his sympathy with its teachings. He, like the Journal, is a true bimetallist, and, therefore, a true friend of silver. He is in favor of the free coinage of silver under an international agreement that will give it its proper standing in the commercial world and maintain its parity with gold, and not otherwise. In his annual message of 1890 he sald:

I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dol-lars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage.

In the same message General Harrison said: "I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it," .but he feared the effects of flooding the country with a comage which could not hold its own with gold in commerce."

In his last annual message he said:

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver, under existing conditions, would disastrously affect our interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollars in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. * * To place busi-ness upon a silver basis would mean a sud-den and severe contraction of the currency by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes, and such an unsettling of all values as would produce a commercial panic. believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals; but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss, by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate in which silver alone will circulate. * * I have endeavored, by the use of offi-cial and unofficial agencies, to keep a close ervation of the state of public sentiment Europe upon this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify me in roposing an international conference. There is, however, I am sure, a growing senti-ment in Europe in favor of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accu-mulating gold here. A scarcity of gold in the European reserves will be a most persuasive argument for the use of silver.

In his letter accepting the nomination in 1822 General Harrison said: The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial ad-herence and support. I am thoroughly con-vinced that the free colnage of silver, at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. * * I am quite sure that, if we should get when

this subject independently of other nations, we should greatly promote their interests and injure our own.

These are the broad and positive bimetallic views of ex-President Harrison. They are not the views of the Inter Ocean nor of the book it is circulating. They are the views of the Journal and of all intelligent bimetallists and true friends of silver.

LOCATING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

From present indications the decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax law will be followed by further litigation and by a period of agitation and uncertainty. The decision is confined to points before the court, but it justifies a belief that the law can be successfully attacked at other points. The exemption of incomes derived from rents has already raised a question whether all revenue from real estate does not come under the same head, including that from mineral products, building stone, coal oil, and, in short, everything that comes out of the ground. Those who derive income from these sources will not, if they can help it, pay tax under a law that exempts those who derive income from rents. Already other class interests are preparing to bring suit, and the lawyers are getting ready to train their guns on parts of the law which are still left standing.

Another source of confusion and litigation will be in regard to the manner of making out returns. A great many returns were made before the recent decision, which will not be good now. A question will arise whether those who made these returns shall make new ones or whether they shall pay on the old returns and have their overpayments refunded. Either course will involve confusion, delay and dissatisfaction. Many disputes will arise as to the amount of rebate, and there will be numerous lawsuits against individuals for taxes alleged to be unpaid or claims of individuals against the government for sums claimed to have been paid in excess of the amount due.

All this means a period of suspense and uncertainty which always hurts business. If the 'aw had never been passed men would know where they stood. So they would if it had been declared unconstitutional as a whole. But with a law riddled in some parts, threatened in others and of doubtful application and enforcement even in what is left, with a certainty of more litigation, men of taxable incomes will hardly know what to do.

All this confusion, uncertainty and prospective harm to business are due to the criminal folly and demagogy of the last Congress. It could all have been avoided very easily and very simply. If Congress had doubled the tax on beer, as it was urged to do, there would have been no need of an income tax. The increased tax on beer would have yielded about \$30,000,000 without increasing the price of a glass of heer to the consumer the fraction of a cent. There would have been no doubt about the constitutionality of the tax. It would have fallen on the brewers, who are abundantly able to pay it, and would have been easily collected. It would have caused no confusion, no litigation and no injury to business. It would have been an ideal tax in every respect, and would have yielded as much revenue as was claimed for the income tax, even before the recent decision. But the Democratic majority in Congress would not listen to increasing the tax on beer, and the populistic sentiment demanded an income tax. Hence the present situation, which is simply a legacy of Democratic and Populistic

The Philadelphia Record, a Cleveland organ, says the reason that neither Harrison, McKinley, Reed nor Allison has been invited to the Chicago sound money demonstration is because they are not recognized as sound money advocates, while Mr. Cleveland is. General Harrison is not a sound money man, says the Record, because he signed the Sherman silver bill, and Senator Allison is not sound because, as a member of the last international monetary conference, he favored world-wide free coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1. If the Record were not a gold monometallist it would know that three-fourths of the people of this country would sustain the proposition of Senator Allison because there is reason to believe that if the commercial world would fix that ratio the two precious metals would be so chained together that there would be a parity between the dollars of both. Furthermore, it can be said that President Cleveland, by insisting upon the passage of the Cleveland-Carlisle banking plan, which would have driven all good money out of circulation by the issue of the notes of State banks, for the redemption of which no provision was made, advocated a currency scheme which is only less objectionable than the flat money heresies of the Popu-

It is unfortunate that the joint committees to which Mr. Frenzel addressed himself Monday evening cannot see the gas problem as he figures it out. Those committees should see that Mr. Frenzel ignores the interests of the Consumers' Trust, so absorbed is he in furnishing the patrons meter gas at a less aggregate cost and thus preventing the people from destroying one-third of the value of their food by too much heat. The committees ought to be able to comprehend the philanthropy of Mr. Frenzel which combines meter gas with overcooked and depreciated food. That they do not is evidence of inherent perversity of the ordinary human being. Even if he were a member of the Council Mr. Allen should not have been permitted to turn the Frenzel philanthropy therefrom that, with enough meters, gas would be practically free to the consumers. A better way for the Trust to demonstrate that meter gas would be cheaper to the consumer than go-as-you-please gas is for the company to put five hundred meters into houses during the summer, when no one will burn more gas than is necessary, and thus convince an altogether credulous community.

Republican, Markleville, Ind.: The Mexican silver dollar did not circulate in the United States as money from 1861 to 1879; in fact, no metal legal-tender money was in circulation to any extent until the assurance of specie resumption, Jan. 1, 1879, made the legal-tender paper dollar worth as much as the gold or silver dollar because redeemable in coin dollars. The only money in circulation from late in 1861 to a few weeks before specie resumption in 1879 was the greenback, the national bank note and the fractional paper currency of the United States. Gold and silver money became merchandise as soon as specie payments were suspended because they were worth more than the legal-tender paper. A low-cost and a high-cost money will not circulate

side by side on equal conditions. A dollar which has 100 cents' purchase power in the markets of the world will not circulate side markets of the world will not circulate side. by side with a dollar having but 90 cents' purchase power in the markets of the world, but will go where its face value is recognized.

When Mr. Frenzel told a legislative investigating committee that he did not understand slang people thought he was a purist, but when he tells a Council committee that the introduction of meters for natural gas would save consumers 33 per cent. in food which is now destroyed by overcooking people know he is a humorist.

In the Journal of April 3 was printed a news item in which the name of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York was used. The allusion should have been to the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the word Equitable having been omitted by oversight in transmission by the Associated Press.

It can hardly be called "stealing gas from the company" when a man hustles to get what he has paid for in advance and enough to keep his family from suffering in cold weather. If that is stealing what is it for the companies to collect in advance and then deliver only half a supply?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Even So. Minnie-Is "dude" good English? Mamie-Most of them are mighty poor imitations, only.

Perennial. "What will you fellows do for jokes when the new woman comes into the majority?" "Oh, we will start in then to be funny about the few surviving old-fashioned

Qualified Approval. "Do you approve the election of Senators by the people?" asked the mugwump gentle-

"I do by our people," replied the partisan

gentleman, and the discussion closed. Rank Swindle. "What do you think?" said Eel Bill; "I jist about had the dough in me fist fer a gold brick which I had put in three days in fixin', when the blame rube's hands got

to shakin' an' he dropped it an' it broke." "Hard luck," said one of "the push." "No hard luck about it. I was swindled. Feller I bought that brick from warranted it to be the best pavin' brick, an' would stand anything. But I guess they ain't nobody honest these days."

AS TO THE INCOME TAX.

The Americans love fair play and justice, and the law as now remodeled by the court contains neither. But one comfort remains. A Republican Congress will probably repeal the whole folly upon the first opportunity.—Cincinnati Tribune.

It is a perfectly proper tax for the States to try, however, but it is so annoying and unpopular that there is not likely to be any State income tax even in those States where the Populists and the Democrats, who have subscribed to Populist ideas, have the most complete control of legislation. -Louisville Commercial.

As it stands, it is the capsheaf in the stack of Democratic incompetency. The very persons who above all others ought to be taxed on incomes, if anybody is to be taxed, escape scot free. The law will be either repealed or amended. It is not hard to guess which course will be adopted. —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

It is not improbable that the very members of Congress most strenuous for the tax as levied by the law will be the strongest for its repeal as it now stands. It is certainly difficult to conceive of any tax less justifiable on any principle of justice than the income tax in its present emascu-lated condition.—Chicago Inter Ocean. A change in the personnel of the Supreme

Court may yet afford a remedy against nullification of the principle of the income tax, scientifically and equitably framed in a statute. This consummation is devoutly to be wished, as probably the only guarantee against a revival of McKinleyism and its horde of evils.—Chicago Times-Herald. The law is likely to become more unpopular on account of this decision than it

was before, and the chances of its repeal by the next Congress will be correspond-ingly increased, particularly in view of the fact that the revenue from other sources promises soon to be sufficient for all the necessities of the government.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat As the law has turned out to be such

failure from the Democratic-Populist point of view, leaving untaxed the Astors, of New York, the Scullys, of Illinois, and the large land owners of the far West, there should be no opposition to repeal among non-Republican Senators. They should unite with the Republicans in wiping out a war tax imposed in peace times.-Chicago

The result of a month's work of the Su preme Court and of several months' labor on the part of a number of lawyers is -nothing. Nothing but a mutilated tax law, made so absurdly unjust by the partial decision of the court that if it is not speed ily declared unconstitutional as a whole great injustice will be done before Congress has an opportunity to repeal #.—Chicago

LANSING AND CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland thinks even a President's privacy should be treated with some measure of respect. And there are many who agree with him.-Pittsburg Commercial-

There rests upon the Rev. Mr. Lansing the duty of proving that President Cleveland was drunk at that banquet or of acknowledging himself to be a slanderer.-Chicago

Cleveland has a perfect right to protest against charges that are based on falsehoods, in view of the fact that the truth is sufficient in his case for all purposes of criticism.—St. Louis Giobe-Democrat.

The proportion of featherheads among clergymen is, perhaps, slightly less than in most other callings, but now and then a Lansing is ordained, and his loud, false bawl makes shameful compensation for the defective percentage.—New York Times. Really a clergyman should be in different business than retailing scandals about the President of the United States. Mr. Cleveland is his President, our President, the President of the whole country. It is a poor sort of Christianity and a poor sort of patriotism that picks up scandalous gossip to hrow in the face of the people.-Cincinnati

Commercial-Gazette. The Rev. Mr. Lansing may be a malicious donkey-at this distance he appears to be nothing better. But, happily or unhappily, it is his privilege and the privilege of all others of his class and mental condition to attack men in public life, with or without truth and good intention, and thereby incur no severer penalty than the contempt of their more charitable and judicious fellowcitizens. It is quite another matter when the President of the United States takes official notice of such persons and their utterances. * * This serious business on hand for its chief ex-ecutive than the bandying of epithets with Lansing and other Lansings.—Chicago Her-

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Salvation Army issued last year 51,-000,000 newspapers, magazines, periodicals, tracts and other publications. Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand, 12,362 feet high, has just been climbed for the first time by Mr. Fitzger-ald, of the Alpine Club, and the Swiss guide Zurbriggen.

The Methodist National University at Washington has received an endowment of \$100,755 for the chair of history from a New York woman. The fund for the proposed hall of history now amounts to \$101,250. Greeley square was so named as a testimony of the honor in which New York holds the memory of Horace Greeley. Yet the city authorities are so ignorant as to

the man they assume to honor that they do not know how to spell his name. It is written "Greely" on the lamp-posts. For the Berlin exposition in 1896 a monster telescope is now being wrought. The four lenses measure each 110 centimetres (about forty-five inches) in diameter, but

The presence in the sick room of flowers with a delicate fragrance is generally beneficial. Certain colors are said to act avorably upon the nervous system. Red blue flowers are soothing.

Boston is to have a new hotel in Back bay, to be known as the Commonwealth, and to cost \$3,000,000. The hotel will be one of the largest in the world. The plan pro-vides for 2,250 rooms. The lot selected lies between Ashby and Chilmark streets, with frontages on the Charles river and Com-monwealth avenue. The building will consist of three pavilions, separated by handsome open courtyards. New York is now dotted all over with

Orientalism. You may dine in half a dozen Oriental languages, you may read newspapers in several, and you may worship acording to three or four Oriental or semi-Oriental religions. You may fill up a house with four or five styles of Oriental furni-ture, and buy it all in the shops of that town. Most of this last has come about within the last ten years, and some of it within three or four years.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, made the address of the evening at the graduation exercises at the New York Trade Schools the other evening. In beginning his address Mr. Hewitt indulged in a little slap at Congress by saying: "When I heard the roll of those who had received diplomas, and the place of residence of each, I might well have imagined that I was listening to a roll call in the House of Representatives. The illusion might have been perfect had those who came up for their diplomas not borne evidences of a higher order of intelligence."

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS

DISCOVERY OF A NEW SCHEME FOR SWINDLING UNCLE SAM.

Seven Hundred Dollars' Worth of Bogus Two-Cent Postage Stamps Seized in a Chicago Express Office.

CHICAGO, April 9 .- The Tribune says: United States secret service operatives in Chicago and Washington have unearthed probably the most unique and, at the same time, important swindles ever perpetrated on any government. Its magnitude, after two days' investigation, can only be guessed at, but it is believed thousands upon thousands of dollars have been secured by a gang of skilled counterfeiters who have reproduced with wonderful skill and accuracy the pink 2 cent stamp of commerce. Whether the counterfeiters have accomplices in dishonest postmasters is not known. Last evening Captain Stuart, of the postal inspectors' department, and Captain Porter, of the United States Secret Service Bureau. called at the Wells-Fargo office. They were taken to the store room and there found an oblong package, looking like a big roll of music. It contained ten thousand of the counterfeit stamps. It was said in Washington that while the gang has had its headquarters in Chicago, is has operated extensively in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo and as far west as San Francisco. The counterfeit stamps seized at Wells-Fargo express office, in this were addressed to Nathan Herzog, dealer, Chamber of Commerce Building week ago Sunday," said Mr. Herzog, "I saw the following advertisement: "'We have \$115 United States 2-cent stamps, which we cannot use here, and will send them by express C. O. D., privilege of examination, for \$100. Canadian Novelty and

Supply Company, Hamilton, Ont.' "I answered the advertisement and said would take all the stamps that they could urnish me at that discount and requested them to send me the number advertised,' continued Mr. Herzog. "Yesterday an ex press messenger brought in the package. I examined the stamps, and the color and general appearance led me to suppose that they were counterfeit. I said so to the messenger. He replied that I need have no fear, that he delivered four similar packages within an houn and the people had pa for them. My suspicions were confirme because the firm had said that they cou not furnish more than \$300 worth a month I called the officers. They got possession and found that they were Secret service agents in Buffalo and Can-ada have been wired the facts and postal ada have been wired the facts and postal authorities are expecting the capture of the

Extent of the Fraud Exaggerated. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Chief Inspector Wheeler, of the Postoffice Department, refuses to say anything about the stamp counterfeiting in Chicago although he has received several telegrams concerning the affair. It was learned from other officials, however, that the extent of the counterfeiting has been overestimated. Third Assistant Postmaster-general Craig says that counterfeit stamps have carried letters through the mails and have been canceled, but says that stamp counterfeiting cannot be carried on to any great extent, as the cost of making stamps and the difficulty in disposing of them is so great as to render the counterfeiting of little profit. Large purchases of stamps are usually made from responsible and known men. Unknown persons having stamps to sell, he added, are under suspicion of having stolen them and large purchases, therefor, are not likely to be made from them.

Chief Hazen, of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, received a telegram to-day from one of his agents at Chicago stating that he has seized \$700 worth of counterfeit 2 cent postage stamps. They had been shipped from Buffalo and were discovered in the Wells-Fargo Express Company's office. The officials have been on the alert for something of this beat large when they learned kind since last January, when they learned of a man making inquiry under su circumstances as to the process of print-ing stamps. The officials of the secret service are working on the case in connection with the postoffice inspectors.

It has been learned at the Postoffice Department that the stamps known to Counterfeits were made in Hamilton, Ont. That is the information of the detectives. About \$750 worth have been captured. It is believed at the department that purchasers of stamps will be very careful to secure legitimate issues, and that not many of the counterfeits have been disposed of. No

SALLIE DEAN'S MURDER.

the 2-cent stamps.

Result of the Post Mortem Examination of the School Girl's Remains.

BALTIMORE, April 9 .- Excitement in Carolina county over the murder of little Sallie Dean continues. The post mortem examination made yesterday proves conclusively that the brutal assault was committed before her assailant added murder to his fiendish crime. The autopsy goes a long way toward proving that the young girl fought desperately. Her limbs were bruised and scarred, which would not have been the case had the brute had things his own way after having stunned her with when he stole on her from behind. And, further, the girl had never erred in virtue. The people are a unit in believing that the young school-teacher Corkran, who Price in his confession charged with be ing the principal actor in the crime, is entirely innocent. The girl's father shares in this belief. In his evidence Mr. Dean said: "I feel as sure as I am standing here that one man, and one alone assaulted and murdered my Sallie. This is made plain to me by Price's own words in what he calls his confession. It was almost impossible for me to force my way through the bushes and briars of the copse to where my poor girl lay. Two men could not have carried her there. It was all one man could do to drag her to the spot. I am certain it would have been physically impossible for two persons to have carried Corkran's lawyers have secured an order from Judge Phillips directing Warden Con-stantine to produce Corkran in court to-morrow and show cause for the detention.

Chalk Plate Decision.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—A decision was rendered to-day by Special Master Slaton in the suit of the Hoke Engraving Plate Company of St. Louis, against R. W. Butler, of this city, for an infringement of a patent on chalk plates for newspaper cut work. This special master's judgment is that the Hoke original and reissued patents are valid; that Hoke was the inventor of chalk engraving plates, and that Butler, the defendant, an Atlanta plate maker, is an infringer. As chalk plate engraving has grown to be a most important item in newspaper work, this finding will be of interest to all newspaper meritages.

VENEZUELAGRATEFUL

UNCLE SAM'S ACTION IN THE BOUND-ARY DISPUTE APPRECIATED.

Thanks Tendered by the Congress of the Bulidozed Republic-War Against Our Cracked Oats.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- President Crespo, of Venezuela, has sent a special message to the Congress of Venezuela concerning the attitude of the United States on the British-Venezuelan question. Immediately following the receipt of the President's message the Congress passed resolutions, amid great enthusiasm, heartily thanking the United States for its sympathy and support. Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, to-day received copies of the message and resolutions. In a day or two he will have enrolled copies delivered to the State Department, and probably to the President. The people are also getting up a monster popular petition breathing the warmest appreciation for the support of "The great Republic of the North." President Crespo's message says:

"The high powers of the United States have just given, in the pending question between Venezuela and England, a signal proof of the extent to which the principle of human justice prevails among the great people. The Chief Magistrate of that powerful Republic, being persuaded of the great peril which is involved for American interests through a prolongation of a conperil which is involved for American in-terests through a prolongation of a con-flict of such a grievous nature, expressed in his message to Congress the strong wish of inducing Great Britain to put an end of inducing Great Britain to put an end to the dispute by arbitration, a recourse long ago earnestly proposed by Venezuela. In the House of Representatives there was introduced, as a consequence of the President's salutory words, a resolution, which has been inserted in the Yellow Book of Venezuela, and in the terms of which is disclosed the noblest interest towards seeing the unfortunate controversy closed in conformity with justice and reason. The resolution earnestly recommends to the two contending parties the adoption of a course indicated by the message of the President of the United States in order to peaceably settle the dispute, which, as has been sal is the same course Venezuela has stoo ready to pursue. The legislative act referred to was approved by both chambers and his Excellency, President Cleveland affixed the signature and seal thereto on the 21st of February. Such tokens of the spirit of justice with which the transcen-dent question of the Guiana boundaries is studied and considered by the magistrate and Legislature of the great Republic of the North requires from Venezuela a sig-nificant act of special gratitude, which only you can sanction, as to express the wis of the whole people of Venezuela. Certain I feel that this idea will have the most enthusiastic acceptance in the heart of our worthy legislators. The Congress, in joint assembly, as occurr

The Congress, in joint assembly, as occurs when important subjects are under consideration, at once acted on President Crespo's suggestion, and the resolutions express the deep appreciation of Venezuela for the co-operation of the United States in the former's contention with England. Word reaches the legation here that Venezuela follows. feels so secure in her rights that she is pushing forward public improvements in disputed territory. This is shown by a report from the commissary-general, stating that he has finished a church which is to be the nucleus of a settlement in the Amacuro region. This is a sort of Venezuelan outpost, where the republic is taking a stand to resist further encroachments of Great Britain.

GREAT SPEED FROM LITTLE COAL. Achievements of the Triple Screw

Cruiser Minneapolis. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- One of the considerations which influence Commander-inchief Melville in supplying the Minneapolis with three screws, which has been rather overlooked in the contemplation of her achievements in high speed, was an economical performance at medium speed, a most important consideration in a cruising vessel. Reports just received from the vessel, which is now attached to Admiral Meade's squadron in the West Indies, indicate that the calculations of the designer only very speedy, but also more economics than the twin screw ships in coal consump tion. The squadron started from Trinidad on March 18, for Laguayra, and a careful watch was instituted on the coal consump-tion of the ships at the cruising speed of thirteen knots per hour. When they arrived at Laguayra it was found that the Minneapolis had made the run on twenty tons of coal per day less than the crack New York, Leaving Laguayra, and when half way to San Domingo, Admiral Meade sigway to San Domingo, Admiral Meade sig-naled his ships to go ahead with all the speed they could make without increasing the boiler power, which was to one-half, the squadron going thirteen knots, and to keep it up from 2 o'clock till 9 o'clock. The screw of the Minneapoils began to run at the rate of ninety revolutions per minute, she shot through the squadron and at sun-down the remainder of the ships were hull down astern. At 9 o'clock she slowed down to eight knots and then it was not until a. m. that the squadron caught up with

ENEMIES OF AMERICA.

German Agrarians Doing Their Best to Shut Out Our Products. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The German agrarians are missing no opportunity to strike at any American agricultural import that promises to find a market in Germany in competition with their own products, and their latest attack is upon that healthful staple, the American breakfast dish of cracked oats. The facts have been reported to the Department of State by one of our consular officers, who says: "'Beware of American cracked oats'-that is, in substance, the cry the agrarian press is raising just now. A certain American firm has introduced with apparent success cracked oats and is advertising everywhere after the American style. ...e people are inter-esting themselves for and are buying this product because they readily see the advantage of it over the product of the German firms which grind the oats into fine lour. The agrarians are determined not to allow any American agricultural produce to enter into competition with their own, and if they cannot exclude it on hygienic grounds they will demand from their gov-

ernment a prohibitive tariff. We may therefore feel justified in expecting on their

high enough to keep it out. In the mean-time, however, the people will buy and eat, for once, a cheap, but good food.

advanced

part an attempt to have the custo

on this 'transoceanic product'

Revenue Cutter Officers to Be Retired. WASHINGTON, April 9.-Instructions were to-day issued to a board appointed by the President yesterday to conduct the examination for retirement of officers of revenue cutter service. The instructions prescribe in detail the duties of the board and explains that the phrase, "Incapacitated to efficiently perform the duties of this office," as contained in the law, is interpreted to mean an incapacity to perform all the duties of a revenue cutter officer, which include serving in all vicissitudes of weather and climate, whether duty affoat or ashore, physical activity handling the ship, or in manipulating the machinery, as well as mental necessary to the exerc'se of and discharge the functions on, whether in the examination of ship's papers, the safe navigation of the ship, the proper handling and care of ship's machinery, or other duties with which he may be intrusted under the laws. By the terms of the law, "the infirmities of age," without other infirmities, are held to be sufficient to cause incapacity.

Russia Will Grow Tea. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Consul-general Karel at St. Petersburg reports to the State Department that the Russian government is making strong efforts to extend the cultimaking strong efforts to extend the cultivation of tea in the empire. Representatives have recently been sent to the East Indies to study the methods in vogue there and bring experienced workmen to Russia. Discussing the grain movement of Russia he says that between Jan. 1 and Feb. 25 there were exported about 11,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000,000 bushels of barley, 7,500,000 bushels of oats, 2,500,000 bushels of rye and 2,500,000 bushels of corn.

Patents Granted Hoosiers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Francis P. Bailey, F. Berner, jr., and W. L. Lightfoot, assignors to said Balley and T. E. Hibben, Indianapolis, stamp affixing machine; John S. Cameron, assignor of one-half to A. W. Iglehart, Evansville, gage for flouring rolls, etc., two patents; Minerva Dunean, South Rend, tollet powder ban: man, Indianapolis, ball cock valve; William A. Holly, South Bend, weeder; John W. Hough, Marion, oil and gas separator; Abraham Kimber, Indianapolis, mail bag catcher; Jonathan J. Moore, Thorntown, traction engine cab; Jonathan J. Moore, Therntown, spark arrester; William Powell, assignor of one-half to C. Parker, Roach-dale, fence post; Francis W. Pokis dale, fence post; Francis W. Robinson, assignor to Robinson & Co., Richmond, straw stacker; Lewis T. Wilcox, South Bend, oil Trade Marks—American Tin-plate Com-pany, Elwood, tin plates, terne plates and similar goods. Hartford City Glass Com-pany, Hartford City, window glass.

Major Wham's Punishment. WASHINGTON, April 9.-The President has disposed of a case that has been pending for many months, in acting upon the record of the court-martial held at Vancouver barracks, Washington State, which sentenced Major Joseph W. Wham, a pay-master in the army, to dismissal for fall-ure to pay his debts. The President miti-gated the sentence to a suspension on half pay from rank, duty and all privileges, un-til January, 1896, his name to be placed at the foot of the list of majors in the pay department. The date mentioned is that upon which Major Wham will retire, so that he can never again see active service.

Lieutenant Jameson Rewarded. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Lieut. Charles . Jameson, of the Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, has received the coveted prize of a transfer to the ordnance department of the army, as a first lieutenant. This officer had made a reputation for himself during the strike last year, at Chicago, by taking his place on the pilot of a locomotive and forcing his way through the blockade with his men.

Diamond Cutters to Be Deported. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The Commissioner of Immigration to-day telegraphed to Dr. Senner, in New York, an order for the deportation of the diamond cutters brought here in violation of the alien contract labor law.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Secretary Gresham has returned to Washington from Fortress Monroe, and was at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Assistant Secretary Uhl expects to go to Detroit in a few days on a business

A general order was issued from the War Department to-day turning over to the Interior Department abandoned military reservations no longer required for military

purposes.
To-day's statement of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$136,218,368; gold reserve, \$90,300,545. ROCKFORD'S "CHRIST" MULCTED.

Verdict of \$50,000 Against Schweinfurth, of "Heaven" Notoriety.

CHICAGO, April 9 .- George W. Coudrey was awarded \$50,000 damages to-day in his suit against Jacob Schweinfurth, the Rockford "messiah." The case was tried in Judge Dunne's court. Coudrey alleged that the defendant alienated Mrs. Coudrey's affections from her husband by inducing her to enter his "heaven." When the case was called Schweinfurth was not present and was not represented by counsel. An attorney was present, however, who had received letters from the defendant regarding the suit. In them Schweinfurth declared himself unable to resist the "doings of man" and intimated that he cared nothing for the case. He emphatically added that he was guiltless of wrongdoing. The first witness called was the aged Dr. Abraham witness called was the aged Dr. About Smith, an ex-inmate of the Rockford "heaven." The Doctor's testimony developed nothing new regarding the place, being chiefly confined to intimations that Schweinfurth's morality was not above par. The jury returned a verdict awarding Coudrey \$50,000 damages, the full amount asked for. The jury was but a few minutes in reaching the verdict. Schweinfurth's people say he has no money to meet the damages.

APACHES ON THE WARPATH.

Three White Men Attacked by "Dandy Jim's" Band of Indians.

PHOENIX, A. T., April 9 .- A band of Apaches is on the war path and they made their first attempt at slaughtering white men last Friday. An old man named Blevins, a noted character of Arizona, his son Si and another cowboy were hunting horses near their ranch, eight miles west of San Carlos reservation last Friday, when they were fired on by a party of a dozen Apaches, well mounted and armed. The volley struck a wall of rock close to which the whites were riding. They immediately sought shelter and returned the fire, driving the Indians off without loss to either side. The Apaches were under the leadership The Apaches were under the leadership of Dandy Jim, who was pardoned from the Yuma penitentiary, where he was supposed to be dying of consumption. He has been one of the most troublesome men on the

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The Boundary Agreement Accepted by Guatemala and Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, April 9.- The settle-

ment between Mexico and Guatemala contains seven clauses: "First-Guatemala declares that that government never had the intention to offend Mexico and believed that she only exer-cised her rights over the territory west of the Laountan river, thus recognizing her

end-Notwithstanding this, and for the sake of harmony between the two countries and out of a sense of equity, Gautemala promises to make good the damages caused by her agents and the amount of said indemnity to be settled by arbitra-

of indemnity for war expenses, also her demand of Nov. 30, which demand was for the removal of Miles Rock from the Guatemalan commission of boundary engineers which Guatemala had already done. "Fourth-Guatemala consents that Mexico "Fourth—Guatemala consents that Mexico may immediately occupy the territory west of Chixoy and Usumacinta rivers, the territory assigned to Mexico by the treaty of 1882, and which Guatemala claimed belonged to Mexico only after full delimitation is finished, while Mexico concedes that the real meaning of the treaty of 1882 is the line as quoted by Guatemala.

"Fifth—Both countries accept the average lines drawn from the Usumacinta river and in case of dispute the question is to be submitted to arbitration of engineers.

Sixth-The geographical position of the Chixoy and Usumacinta rivers is to be fixed from the intersection of first parallel to its point of confluence with the Passion river

and the boundary stones are to be placed according to the agreement of September, "Seventh—This agreement is to be sub-mitted to the legislative bodies of both countries for approval, but to be previous-ly published by both countries, if so de-sired, and the exchange of the ratifica-tions must take place before the last day Two copies were signed by Foreign Min-ister Mariscal and Guatemalan envoy De

Holy Week in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, April 9 .- Great preparations are being made in this capital and throughout the republic for the celebration of holy week in magnificent style. Balconies about the city are ornamented by the thousands of palms blessed in the churches by the priests Sunday and which will re-main displayed for the remainder of the year as a benediction to the families whose houses they grace. Thursday, Friday and Saturday will witness the most curious of all the churches cease ringing at 10 o'clock in the morning of Thursday and remain silent to the same hour Saturday. On Thursday the washing of beggars' feet takes place in the principal churches. On Friday will be enacted the famous passion piay of the Mexican Indians, giving a representation of the scenes of the cruciffxion, while Saturday the ludicrous blowing up of Indeas by gunpowder and fireworks will

take place. Sning for a Bandit's Money. CINCINNATI, April 9.—When Charles Morganfield was arrested here for the Aquia train robbery, \$1.400 was found on his person. The Adams Express Company, on securing the same, gave the city authorities an indemnity bond. After the trial in Virginia, Morganfield gave his counsel a note for \$1,400, on which judgment was confessed. To-day the attorneys sued for execution on the bond the Adams Express Company had given the city authorities.

Judas by gunpowder and fireworks will

Not Lost on the Elbe. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 9.—John M. Brunsen, a Swede residing in this city, who was reported drowned on the Eibe while returning from a vist home, turned up safe and married. He bought a ticket on the Eibe, but changed his mind when he saw his way clear to a successful courtship. He has brought his wife with him. They arrived on the Hekla after a stormy